THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 613.

Containing the freshest Advices *Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1766.

To the PRINTERS.

.....naranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret defixus in uno.
.....mos est gestare pharetram.

THOSE who charge others with false reasoning, bad spelling, and ill pointing, should be extremely careful to banish from their own compositions the least appearance of sophistry or barbarism. A great pretender to accuracy is censurable for a *mote*; but a full grown *beam* would in him be unpardonable. I am led into these reflections, by observing that mighty cool contempt, with which *Philanthrop* affects to regard all, who are so unfortunate as to differ from him in his almost confessedly *singular* opinion of G-----r B----d. 'Tis just that a writer should stand or fall by his reasoning. But then *Philanthrop* must be condemned out of his own mouth; for he has most deplorably failed, not only in his reasoning, but also, both in his spelling and pointing. There are, who think themselves fine *pointers*, and writers too, if, when their small stock of sense is exhausted, they can pause with a dash —— or three dots . . . and wait for a new supply: Not a farthing care they for comma's, colon's, or period's. *Philanthrop*, is the last man in the world, who should talk of bad *spelling* and *pointing*. I have carefully perused, and reviewed both his pieces, and consulted the learned; and on the whole, 'tis agreed that, should he be deprived of his dear dashes and dots, there would be scarcely a single sentence rightly pointed, in either of his performances. What is worse, even these dashes & dots are, by him, splash'd & spattered about in a very arbitrary manner, and that totally abhorrent from the practice of the ingenious modern inventors of them. With regard to my friend *Philanthrop*'s spelling, I am sorry to say he shines as little in orthography as in punctuation. Let "*villify*" for *vilify*, "*illeberal*" for *illiberal*, "*Whatever*" for *whatever*, "*scribler*" for *scribbler*, at present suffice; tho' many other lapses, of the kind, might be mentioned. Should our correct, and accurate Philanthrop say, these are press faults, and beneath the notice of a gentleman and true critick, it may be granted. But cannot X say as much, and add, that *Philanthrop* being the aggressor, reprisals in his own way are excuseable, if not altogether justifiable. *Philanthrop*'s *diction* may be strictly proper, and his stile and manner "completely polished"; but I have some scruples.

For "signal" of X, in the second impression it must by all means be *signature* of X. For "*I will always endeavor*", read without hesitation, "I shall, if the G-----r pleases, always endeavor." Furthermore, it seems to me that, at least two dozen of *relatives* and *particles* must be supplied, to brace the connection and brighten the chain.

The modesty of *Philanthrop* is very conspicuous. He confesses "an attempt to convince his fellow-subjects of the *necessity* and *advantages* of government, and of the incompatibility of those advantages with a contempt of authority." And does *Philanthrop* really believe his crude thoughts were necessary to enlighten his poor, ignorant, benighted fellow-subjects, and to convince them of the importance of good government, and of that deep respect and reverence due to authority in virtuous hands? This respect and reverence, those who deserve it, seldom if ever fail of. *Philanthrop* has not struck out a single ray of light on the subject of government. His Essay is a poor dull, languid common place, without a proper distinction between good and bad administration of government. 'Tis but a loose desultory declamation against the contempt of administration, be it in what hands it may, and however prostituted to serve the most infamous purposes. He would make the characters of all in authority so sacred, that it should be sedition even to lisp their foibles. This, if he has any, is his plan. Yet when he undertakes to fix the limits of submission, he overthrows all he had before asserted. For he at last concedes, that bad men and bad measures of administration, may be freely animadverted on, which is all that is contended for.

The speculations of *Philanthrop* on government, are however pretty harmless: They will go but a little way to deceive or undeceive those who are blessed with the senses of *hearing*, *seeing* and *feeling*, and have been for years groaning under some of the most unprovoked and merciless attacks that were ever made upon the liberties of mankind. *Philanthrop*, thou art rowing against the stream, and kicking against the pricks! Thou hast but one *arrow*, & that is *fixed* in thy *bow*! How then canst thou expect to stand against thy adversaries, whose *quivers* are full of sharp, and well-winged shafts?

"Now past we on" "to meet" some other "formidable" reasonings of the great *Philanthrop*. What signify, "*respectable*" Sir, your "general observations on the methods adopted by your opponents, in order to convince you"? I have ever tho't conviction the result of evidence and argument, rather than of *method*, *order*, *spelling* or *pointing*. These *adminicula* should indeed be consulted, or rather considered, as necessary to furnish out the exterior of a proper head-dress. Tho' after all, they are but as the husk and shell to the kernell, which without the interior furniture, will avail little more than the ornaments of a beau.

Philanthrop talks most *prodigiously* of "facts unsupported by evidence". I agree that allegations, if denied, should be proved. Let me then ask a question or two. How came *Philanthrop* to be so very positive in respect to "the sentiments which are clearly contained in G-----r B----d's letters"? Is he possessed of those letters? Did he ever see them, or well authenticated copies of them? Why are not those letters published, when, if such as have seen them to be, the sight of them would infallibly render Mr. B----d the most popular gentleman, and most sincerely respected G-----r on the continent? Would such a publication be too great a condescension in one, who is considered as *persecuted* with relentless fury, tho' *innocent*? He is not only "almost", but altogether "deserted", but by his single advocate, "in the integrity of his heart". "Is the name and cause of truth, and much injured innocence", then let us see those letters!

Philanthrop, tho' he complains of others, is as round an "assertor without evidence", as I know. Among other very strange things, he asserts, that "the G-n his private applications, was constantly exercising his utmost influence in favour of our constitutional rights". I have a right to call on *Philanthrop* for proof of this assertion. I demand it. And as I would not make his task harder than is necessary, this is the only proof, I shall, at present demand. But I repeat it, I peremptorily demand this proof, and given it must be; or *Philanthrop* will be set down for something worse than an *hireling*. He will be called an *Impostor*, and another *hard name* I am not at liberty to mention.

A. A.

The following would have had a Place in our last, if it had not come to Hand a little too late.

To the Publishers of THE BOSTON-GAZETTE, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Please to insert the following in your next.

ON reading *Philanthrop*'s second Performance, in last Monday's Evening-Post, I could not help exclaiming *Ehen! Quantum est in Verbis inane!* The Gentleman's *Urbanity* I grant is very conspicuous, except when he sneers, without Reason, at my Neighbour X's *Spelling* and *Pointing*——This, it must be acknowledged, is a little *illiberal*; and for my own Part I must *observe*, that were I to take upon me the Business of Scribbling, I should *much rather engage with one* of less *affected Delicacy*, and who did not pique himself quite so much on his Skill in *Orthography*, and his profound Knowledge in *Dots* and *Points*, if a better Reasoner, than with this doughty Champion in a sinking and *almost deserted* Cause. He may pass for a Connoisseur in the *Belles Lettres*, but for Argumentation, as was said in another Case, *let him alone for that*. But why should the good Gentleman be blamed? We all know that when one is *pressed hard*, a little *finellery*, a little *Banter*, a little *Pleasantry*, a little of the *ſe ne ſcai quoi*, will pass with superficial Readers, for a very smart Reply.

I CANNOT help remarking, that what was by far the most material for *Philanthrop* to have *shewn*, in Answer to a very heavy Charge bro't against his Client, he waves; by saying *I think I shall be able to shew hereafter*——And again, after just mentioning a certain Point, he suddenly quits it with these Words——*But more of this hereafter*? Both of which Matters *he very wisely forgot*, and never resumed the Consideration of them afterwards.—This puts me in Mind of what I long since heard, somewhat similar, of a certain Preacher, who after barely mentioning in a Sermon, something on which his Text led him to treat, being willing to give it the *Go-by*, slipped over it with saying——*But of this by and by.* In the Process of his Discourse, not being able to avoid just hinting at it again, the Auditory pricked up their Ears, expecting to hear him expatiate upon the Subject;——*But* (quoth the Parson,) *of this already.*

TO an Acquaintance with the *Greek Language* I make no Pretensions, yet merely from the Sound of the Name *Paſialei*, and the manly Style which that Writer uſes, I confeſs I foolishly enough took the ſaid *Paſialos* to be of the *Maſculine Gender*, till I read the *Motto* which *the learned Philanthrop* has recommended to *Madam* to adopt.—Upon which I was immediately convinced of my Error, and do now, in great Humility, crave her Ladyship's Pardon.

THERE is one Thing in which I entirely agree with the Gentleman, namely, that a Diſcuſſion of the Queſtion whether His Excellency exerciſed *his Right* of negativing the Six Counſellors with *Propriety*, might be diſagreeable to ſome; and I have *a particular Reaſon* to ſuppoſe that the Diſcuſſion of another Queſtion, viz. Whether the Electors exerciſed *their Right* with *Propriety*, when they dropped *Four* of the former Counſellors, might be no leſs diſagreeable to *Philanthrop*.

AS this is the firſt Time of my appearing in Print, it cannot be expected but that I ſhould be ſomewhat *laconic*——I hope however, that the very obliging and good-natured Gentleman will take a little Notice of me, when he writes again——A Text of Scripture,——or ſo,——will do, if he ſhould have Nothing elſe to offer——No Matter whether it ſhould relate to Noah's Dove, or Sampſon's Foxes, to Jonah in the Whale's Belly, or St. Paul's Cloak at Troas.

THE Affair in *Berkſhire*, which *Philanthrop* intimates that he is acquainted with, I am ſorry he has not ſet in a true Light; as he may be, for ought I know, a proper *Judge* of that Matter.

I CANNOT conclude without expreſſing my Surprize, that this polite Author ſhould appear ſo much more complaiſant to A than to X——'Tis not eaſy to ſee from his Manner of Writing, that the ſaid A has a better Title to the Character of *a Gentleman* than my Neighbour X, who will doubtleſs reſent this Treatment; to whoſe Correction I ſhall therefore leave *Philanthrop*, who will very ſoon, if I miſtake not, have a Rowland for his Oliver.

Decem. 17, 1766. Y.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Seeing your papers begin to take notice of Medical matters, would throw my mite into the publick treaſury in that way. *vide page 552*

THAT *this important Science ſhould be ſo ſadly cultivated in this new ſo populous country, is doubtleſs the regret of every wiſe and good man. To remedy this great, this depopulating evil, I can ſuggeſt no readier expedient than,*

That a competent number of Gentlemen become ſubſcribers for an annual public entertainment; at which, a convenient number of medals be propoſed for thoſe gentlemen, who ſhall be eſteemed, by a committee of the ſubſcribers, to compoſe and deliver the moſt ſenſible diſcourſes on Medicine; each party

(See the laſt Page for the Remainder.) *exactly*

Gov. Barnard // Vide the Liſt of Councellors page 422. vide page 424. He

Meſſrs EDES and GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following, and you'l oblige your conſtant Reader, PHILOPATRIÆ.

To PHILANTHROP.

IT is a great misfortune to a community when the chief magiſtrate is made the ſubject of public altercation: It certainly indicates that the body politick is ſome way out of order, and ſtands in need of a prudent and ſkilful Phyſician to reſtore it.---I am very ſorry to find ſuch warm debates about the conduct of the chief ruler of this province: I am much more ſorry if there is juſt occaſion for them.---With reſpect to this matter, you are ſo unfortunate, as to differ from *many* of your fellow citizens: Still you may be in the right, tho' you ſhould be *alone* in your opinion. It is very generous in you, it is laudable to undertake, *ſingly*, the vindication of what you ſuppoſe to be "injur'd Innocence". If you are ſo happy as to ſucceed in your preſent deſign, you will at the ſame time anſwer another good purpoſe which you profeſſedly have in view, viz. "the ſupport of government". If you ſhould fail in it, I ſhould think that every one who regards the happineſs of ****, as well as that of this Province, and the proſperity of his Majeſty's government in it, wou'd wiſh for his *ſpeedy* removal.

You find fault with a writer who ſigns PASKALOS: I am not going to juſtify him; I doubt not he can anſwer for himſelf if he pleaſes: I have not *Paſkalos*'s performances before me, nor in memory. You ſay "nothing will juſtify the rude ſavage treatment he has given the G----r, but an evident *deſign* in him to do us ſome irreparable injury, joined to an impoſſibility of preventing it by any more *civil* and *legal* methods" Nothing, my friend, will juſtify a *rude* and *ſavage* treatment of any man, even the *vileſt*: Suffer me then to propoſe a queſtion to your cool conſideration, Whether it is not at leaſt bordering upon *rude* and *ſavage*, to charge the Publiſhers of the Gazette as being "infamous for wantonly affronting MAJESTY ITSELF; and *treacherouſly* ſubverting the firſt principles of government"? And to remind you of the excellent rule, you almoſt in the next ſentence mention, "*to do to others as we would they ſhould do to us*". If you cannot clearly make out this and ſome other charges, you will not, in my opinion, ſhine in the *amiable* character, of an *impartial* vindicator of injured innocence. You further tell us, the G-----r has receiv'd "foul abuſe "thro' the dirty channel of the Gazette and the "*more dirty channel* of ****". I muſt confeſs as you had before coupled the *Gazette* and the *Senate* together, as uttering ſlander againſt the G---r, I thought it natural to conclude, that you intended to give the reader an idea of the *Senate*, as being the *more dirty* of the two; infamous as you have told us the Gazette is, for "wantonly affronting Majeſty and treacherouſly ſubverting "the firſt principles of government". I was the more confirm'd in my opinion that this was your deſign, when afterwards, mentioning a "public conſcience", you ſay "there are things which it "might not be *ſafe* for you to ſuggeſt, *at preſent*." ---If that was really your intention, what is it but taking an "indecent freedom, which tends to "loſen the bands of ſociety by rendering govern- "ment contemptible"! And how much more inexcuſable was it, when you had the moment before gravely ſaid, that GOD *himſelf had made government neceſſary, for the purpoſes of ſocial life*. How apt are men to fall into the ſame errors, which they *wantonly* charge others with. Is not this acting the ſame part with thoſe whom you brand "as turbulent deſtroyers of the publick peace, "ſapping the foundations of ſociety and violating "the laws of *morality*"? You ſeem to be acquainted with the views and principles of PASKALOS and his *abettors*; and are "without hopes of their reformation", tho' you ſincerely wiſh it: I profeſs certainly to know neither your views and principles nor theirs----Was it neceſſary for you to lead the people to traduce the character of the ſenate, and trample on government, in order to vindicate the injured innocence of Mr. B----d? Or were you inattentive to the noble deſign you ſat out upon, and which you were "reſolv'd ſteadily to purſue" viz. to ſupport good government? Or laſtly, did you ſuppoſe the Governor *alone*, and not the Government, was the LEVIATHAN which you tell us "ſecures to every one that defence and ſupport, of which were he alone he would be utterly deſtitute"?——

I obſerve that you characteriſe this people differently in different parts of your performances: In one place you call them, "a much deceived people," & in another, you give them the epithet of "ſenſible." You ſay, the Gentleman whom *Paſkalos* has inhumanly treated, has given every poſſible proof of the moſt ſincere friendſhip to this *much deceived* people." Do you mean, Sir, that this people appear to be *much deceived* in their not attending to thoſe proofs of friendſhip to them? Are they particularly deceived in not thinking the evidence ſo clear, as you ſeem to think it is, that they "never had a G----r who diſcovered more "mildneſs and condeſcenſion, or a more uniform "ſteady attention to their true intereſts"? or that "their hearts do not glow with the warmeſt gratitude upon a *conviction*, "that his *honeſt repreſentations* were greatly inſtrumental in procuring the repeal of the deteſted ſtamp-act"? I do not take upon me to ſay whether theſe things are in fact true or not: If the proof be ſo evident, why do not the people ſee it? One would think that a *ſenſible people*, would not be deceived in *glaring* facts; unleſs you would ſuppoſe them invincibly prejudiced againſt a gentleman, to whom they are under the greateſt obligations, which only for a *word* are all cancelled and obliterated: But this would be drawing a falſe as well as diſagreeable picture of the people. I rather think that every circumſtance that could be produced as a proof of his E-----'s friendſhip to the people, was deemed inſufficient to convince them of the *reality* of it: This indeed is no reaſon, nor can there be a good reaſon, for *inhumanly* treating him, or any one elſe: It may be a good reaſon for *deſerting* him; which you ſeem to think is the caſe; for you ſay you have long wiſh'd for ſome able pen, to vindicate his much injured innocence, and hitherto your's is the *only one* that has been employed in the cauſe: This appears the more ſtrange, if you are not miſtaken, (and you ſay you know it *preciſely*) that the *better ſort* of people are ſo far from being offended at any behaviour of the G--r, that they are very juſtly alarmed, and grievouſly offended at the unjuſt and indecent affronts which have been publickly offered him.

By the better ſort, it is hoped you intend the *generality* of the people; ſince you include all thoſe "who fear God, honor the King, and as far as in them lies, do good to all men." And it is a pitiful caſe, that among the generality of a people, and of ſo divine a character, there ſhould *but one* ſtep forth to vindicate a gentleman, who "has given every poſſible proof of the moſt ſincere "friendſhip to them," from the foul aſperſions which have been caſt upon him. (a) *Paſkalos*, if I remember right, laid heavy charges, which ought to have been long ago refuted by thoſe who were able to do it: Mr. A's performances I have juſt read; and the ſtories he relates, are told in ſo frank and unreſerv'd a manner, that upon my word, Sir, my mind is impreſſed, and will remain ſo, 'till I hear what you have to ſay upon them: They are ſerious tales, and will not bear evaſion: The affair of the Dollars at Caſtle-William, in compariſon with ſome other facts alledged, is a perfect triſle: I wiſh however, that ſince you tho't it neceſſary to clear up this article firſt, you had ſatisfy'd the public, whether *every* inoculated perſon *readily complied* with the propoſal of leaving a Dollar, as a fund for providing an hoſpital; what right his E-----y had to *alienate* the deſign of the donors----*when*, or how long it is ſince he firſt adviſ'd that it ſhould be expended in purchaſing books for the College library, and why it ſtill remains *only* "ready to be apply'd to the public uſe laſt mentioned"? I obſerve you ſeveral times *hint* at Mr. A's *fair* profeſſions: I deſire you will *believe* me to be *ſerious*, when I *aſſure* you that *no other* motive, than a regard to his E-----y's reputation, induces me to *wiſh*, that this matter might be *fully* cleared up.----As an individual, I profeſs myſelf obliged to *Philanthrop*, for attempting to vindicate the character of a *ſingle man*: But I am much more obliged to Mr. A, who ſeems to be poſſeſs'd of a generous concern for the public, and undertakes to defend the cauſe of an injured community. I hope from this Colliſion, the ſparks of truth will fall, and for the conſolation of the public ---- *Magna eſt veritas et prævalebit.* (b)

PHILOPATRIÆ.

To be Sold, a well built double-Deck Brigantine, burthen 114 Tons, about 10 Months old, built in *Boſton* of the beſt two and a half and three Inch Plank. She is of good Dimenſions for the *Weſt India, Carolina, or European* Trade, well found, and compleatly fixed for the Sea. Inventory of her Stores, &c. to be ſeen at *Thomas Fayerweather's* Warehouſe, in Merchant's Row, *Boſton*.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
In Royal-Exchange Lane,
To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by
ELIAS DUPEE,
Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday.
A Variety of European GOODS,
Houſhold Furniture &c.

☞ A Red Cloth Riding-hood; a Chocolate Mill; and a curious Ship of 3 Foot Keel.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,
A great Aſſortment of European GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon; Houſhold Furniture, Watches, &c.

TO BE LETT,
THE Dwelling-Houſe, late in the Occupation of the Rev. Dr. *Mayhew*, deceas'd, ſituate near the Weſt Meeting Houſe at New-Boſton. For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

September MAGAZINES *juſt arrived in the* Lydia, *Captain* Scott, juſt imported from LONDON, by
John Mein,
And to be Sold at the London Book Store, North-Side of King-Street, *BOSTON*.

A Large Aſſortment of entertaining and inſtructive Books for Children, very proper for *Chriſtmas* and *New Year's Gifts*—Printed *Catalogues* of them may be had *Gratis* at the Store—*Tanſur*'s Royal Melody.

TO be Sold, the Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Maſts, Booms, with all the Iron Work; likewiſe, Cables and Anchors ſuitable for a Schooner of 50 Tons: Alſo a Bale or two of Brown Paper, ſuitable for Shop keepers, or ſheathing of Veſſels. Inquire of *Shippie Townſend*, Block-Maker.

A few Casks of choice RAISINS to be Sold by *Joſeph Bradford*, near the Rev. Dr. *Byles*'s Meeting-Houſe.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Samuel Treat*, late of *Boſton*, Cooper, deceas'd, are deſired to ſend them to *Elizabeth Treat*, Widow and Adminiſtratrix, in order for a Settlement. And thoſe that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the late Company of *Treat* and *Pico*, are deſired to ſend them to *Joſhua Pico*, the ſurviving Partner, in order for a Settlement.

N. B. The Buſineſs is carried on at the ſame Place by ſaid *Pico*.

Lemuel Robinſon,
Hereby notifies the Public, that he has opened a Tavern in *Dorcheſter*, for the Accommodation of Travellers, (at the Sign of *Liberty Tree*) juſt 6 Miles from *Boſton*, and ¼ ſhort of *Milton* Bridge, where all Perſons that travel ſaid Road may depend upon Entertainment according to their Mind, as it will be in the beſt and cheapeſt Manner.—Said Houſe will be clear of Town Inhabitants, which often is diſagreeable to Travellers. And as ſaid Houſe has been a noted Stage in Times paſt for the *Friends*, particular Entertainment will be provided for them.

NOtice is hereby given to the Proprietors of *Pearſon Town*, ſo called, in the County of *Cumberland*. That the following Taxes have been granted on their Rights, at their legal Meetings, *viz* 30th of *March* 1761. 18*s*. on each Right.—On the ſecond Wedneſday of *April* 1763. 30*s*. on each Right—and 28th of *May* 1766. 30*s*. on each Right, amounting in the whole to £.3 18*s* Lawful Money, for carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip. And the ſaid Proprietors are hereby notified to pay the ſame to me, otherwiſe their Land will be ſold to pay the ſame, according to Law.

Joſhua Freeman, jun. *Collector*.
Falmouth, December 15 1766.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
At the neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,
To begin at 11 o'Clock,
A General Aſſortment of European Goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon; alſo a valuable Collection of Books, &c. *Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Room.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*,
ENTERED IN.

Butler from Connecticut; Morcomb from Cork; Bruce & Scott from London; Dran from Halifax; Pote from Philadelphia; Bradford from North-Carolina; Homer from Maryland; Badger from Newfoundland.

(a) vid. pa. 424. & (b) vide pa. 556. (b) (b) Ibid.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I should be glad to have the following conveyed to Philanthrop, *thro' the Channel of your Gazette.*

To PHILANTHROP.

SIR,

AS I find you have several times mentioned me in your vain attempts to justify a certain unpopular gentleman, and have ignorantly and impertinently insinuated that I had engaged in a party to weaken government, I shall do myself the justice of assuring you that I am connected with no party, or set of politicians. I have no private selfish ends to answer. This is my native country, which I have from my earliest youth been taught to love and reverence. I have ever esteemed myself bound to defend the cause, and vindicate the honor of this kind indulgent parent. I have at all times been sensibly affected with joy at her prosperity; and with pain at her adversity. And when I found her environed with dangers, and threatened with ruin, it was natural that I should turn my eyes to the man whose business it was to watch for her safety, and who had received such particular favors from her hands, as ought to have engaged him forever in her interest. It was reasonable to suppose that he would have befriended & pitied her; at least, that he would not have insulted her in her misfortunes. But how was I surprized to find him advising her patiently to bow her neck to the yoke of slavery; and endeavouring to persuade her that tyranny and arbitrary power were disagreeable only for their novelty! I confess an apparent design to lull to sleep the sentiments of our state, in so dangerous a storm, excited my indignation. However, I restrained my pen,---hoped his unkindness did not arise from any settled malice against my country, but from fear of giving offence to those on whom he depended.---But when the united cries of the colonies had reached the royal ear, and the British Parliament fully convinced of the injury done us, had kindly and wisely granted us relief, I doubted not but that all orders of men would have joined in promoting the peace and welfare of the people. Again I was disappointed, the cruel *Verres* then made it clear, that nothing could give contentment to his revengeful soul, but the ruin of this country: his disappointed malice broke out in every word and action: nothing pleased him, or could keep him in any tolerable humour.---This put me upon examining carefully into his conduct---Upon this examination was founded the opinion concerning him, which I freely and honestly published to the world, and have supported that opinion with arguments drawn from known facts; which arguments are unanswered, and I think unanswerable.

And now Philanthrop, since you have undertaken to defend the conduct of this man, let me inform you, that you have not a capacity equal to your undertaking: you are engaged in a bad cause, and are a very *weak advocate*: you have I grant a very good faculty of representing things very different from the truth, and where the facts are not well known, you may possibly answer your purpose; but when every man is fully acquainted with the true state of this matter, from his E-----y the G-----never down to Abraham the Blackamore, I cannot think that misrepresentation will answer your design--------Indeed Philanthrop you have entirely mistaken your genius.

I shall not take notice either of your spelling or pointing; I only inform you that I know when you are right and when wrong----And if you think a treatise on commas and semicolons absolutely necessary, I know of no person whose time the Public can better spare than your's---but remember, when you have completed this work, that some accuracy will be expected in your own performances.

I shall, in order to shew my good nature and complaisance, take the following quotation, points and all, from your first publication. "If then, no *one* has a right thus to destroy the established form of government, it evidently follows, that no *one* can *wilfully* attempt it, without being guilty of the *highest crime* against the state---and it follows further, that whoever says or does any thing *tending* to this, be his intentions never so upright, is to be considered and *treated* as a public enemy, so far at least as to give a check to his proceedings."---I shall in a very few words make it appear that *Verres* is the man who has wilfully attempted to destroy the established form of government in this province, and has done and said things tending thereto; and therefore by a consequence drawn from your own premises, is to be considered and treated as a publick enemy, so far at least as to give a check to his proceedings.

Now Sir, let me remark that the government of this province is lodged in the three branches of the legislature, which are as follow, the governor, the council, and house of representatives, who have each distinct powers and rights; and whoever attempts to deprive either of their authority, or endeavours to prevent them from freely exercising their rights, attempts to destroy the established form of government. And (because you have an extreme bad memory) I shall remind you of some things which none but you will ever forget: You dare not deny that the honorable members of the assembly have an undoubted right to chuse for counsellors such men as appear to them most likely to serve the public. And if they have, who but an enemy to the constitution would have pretended that the exercise of that right was a formal attack upon government, and an oppugnation of the King's authority? yet *Verres* has asserted it.---Have not the representatives of a free people a right freely to give their votes in all matters which come before them? You must allow that they have. And if so, do they deserve punishment for exercising that right? Certainly to dispossess gentlemen of their honorable employments, because they exercise their just rights, is an attempt, and a very daring one too, to deprive them of those rights---but *Verres* has ventured upon it in the most public manner, in more instances than one. Again, have not the assembly a clear indisputable right to dispose of their own money, and to appropriate it as they think fit? You must know that they have. And yet *Verres* has more than once drawn money from their treasury, without consulting them, and sometimes for the most odious and hostile purposes.---Is not this an attempt to destroy, nay an actual violation of the constitution? And has not the same man endeavoured to persuade us, that a recommendation from a secretary of state to grant a certain sum of money, was to be considered as coming with such authority as precluded all disputation about complying with it? *Verres* himself must confess I have not charged him falsly.

Pray Philanthrop, answer for once with truth and sincerity---Would not the established form of government have been miserably destroyed, if he had succeeded in these attempts? I cannot think that you will again appear in defence of the man who is so fairly condemned by your own law.---I beg you would not think me a Plagiary if I quote from you one paragraph more---and you may be assured, Sir, that I do it not because I have any particular desire to embellish my writing with any flourishes from you; but because I chuse that from your own mouth *Verres* should be condemned. You say, that "whatever tends to create in the minds of the people, a contempt of the persons of those who hold the highest offices in the state, tends [EVENTUALLY] to destroy the subordination necessary to government." If this assertion is true at all, it is undoubtedly as true of the other branches of the legislature, as of the G.G. And does not every one know, that *Verres* reviled, insulted and slandered the House and Board in a most unprecedented manner?---Indeed you have foolishly endeavoured to represent the base reproaches thrown out against the province, in the same light with the kind admonition of a friend, who honestly tells us our faults to our faces. But thou short-sighted defender of a most dirty cause, Dowe not know the G---r's speeches to the assembly are published to all the world? that the Ministry and Court of Great-Britain become acquainted with them, and expect that the G------r gives sufficient reason for treating the people over whom he presides, with such severity? A G------r who slanderously and falsly accuses the representative body of the people to their faces---becomes necessitated to support the injurious charge as well as he can, by representing them to the King & Parliament, as undutiful, disloyal & rebellious, since nothing else can render his own conduct in the least excuseable.

And I freely declare, that I never shall be easy under any government, where the chief magistrate has laid himself under a necessity to make the people appear villains, in order to prove himself honest; and therefore I cannot think the logick of my friend X so very new as you do.

You have taken great liberty with X and A (a) and several others, who, if I mistake not, are by no means your inferiors. Though, as I before informed you, I have no connections with those gentlemen, any otherwise than as friends to my country; as such I wish them well.---I shall readily & effectually answer you, Philanthrop, whenever you deny any thing which I have advanced ---In the mean time, I trust that both X & X are capable of supporting their own assertions. I look upon myself no way concerned in the affair of Castle-William; nevertheless, I must observe, that the money even according to your own account, Philanthrop, was levied in an arbitrary manner, and never was applied to the use for which it was design'd: These things considered, in conjunction with the G---r's character, may justify almost any supposition. I conclude, Sir, with advising you to quit the vindication of a man so justly odious to this country. For altho' you declare you are no hireling; yet you must expect to receive scorn and abhorrence for your wages.

PASKALOS.

(a) vid A's pera page 549

(a) ditto

† Excellency the Governor. 4040 Governor, by Verres is meant Gov. Barnard. ‡ Governor Barnard

vide Conway's Letter pa. 427 ‡‡‡‡‡ Gover. Barnard.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH *Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of the* Massachusetts Bay.

We the Subscribers, Proprietors of the common and undivided Land in the Township of *Rutland* (the Settlers Part excepted) lying within the County of *Worcester*, humbly Request your Honor to issue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors to be held at the British Coffee House in *Boston*, on the first Tuesday in *March* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to act on the following Articles viz.

1. To choose a Moderater.
2. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer.
3. To choose a standing Commitee to transact the Affairs of the Propriety, to settle all the Accounts, adjust the Debts due from the Propriety, and order the Payment of the same; to sell or dispose of any Lands undisposed of, and to prosecute in the Law any Person or Persons who have or may have illegally got into Possession of any of the Lands belonging to the Propriety, and eject the same.
4. To agree and conclude on some Method in order to raise Money by Tax or otherways, for the discharging the Debts that are due, or may become due from the Propriety.
5. To choose Collectors, or any other Officers that may be needful, for carrying the Votes or any Affair into Execution.
6. To confirm all past Votes and Transactions by their Committee or otherways, as recorded in their Books.
7. To agree on some Method for keeping the Books and Papers after they shall cease to be a Propriety.
8. To agree on some Method for calling a Proprietors Meeting for the future, and to pass any further Votes that may be thought needful.
9. To perambulate the Lines and Bounds of the Wings and Quarters when the Propriety shall be wholly divided into Severalties.

Boston, December 12th 1766.

JOHN JEFFRIES,
THO. HUBBARD,
THO. WALDO,
THO FAYERWEATHER,
MOSES GILL.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay.*

L. S.

TO THOMAS FAYERWEATHER, of Boston, *in the County of* Suffolk, *in said Province, Esq; one of the principal Proprietors of the Common and undivided Land in the Township of* Rutland, *said Township of* Rutland. *Greeting.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Application and Request, you are (in his Majesty's Name) hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the Common Lands in the Township aforesaid (the Settlers Parts or Shares therein excepted) to be holden at the Time, Place, and for the Purposes mentioned in the aforewritten Petition. Given under my Hand Seal this Twenty Second Day of *December* Anno Domini 1766, and in the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, *Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.*

Boston Dec. 22 1766

BY Virtue of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby Notify and Warn the Proprietors of the aforesaid Lands to meet at the *British Coffee House* in Boston, *on the first Tuesday in* March 1767, *at* 3 o'Clock *in the Afternoon for the Purposes therein mentioned.* T. FAYERWEATHER.

Choice *Barbadoes* SUGARS in Barrels or Tierces, to be sold by *Harris & Avery*, on *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq's Wharff, cheap for Cash.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS, *At their Printing Office in Milk Street;*

A LETTER to Mr. *Robert Sandaman*: By a Minister in *Boston* (Price 4 Coppers)

BOSTON, DECEMBER 29.

The new Stone Goal in this Town not being finished, Joseph Andrews, who was committed as mentioned in our last, for the Murder of the Capt. of the Sloop Polly, and several others on board, in the West-Indies, was removed to the Goal at Charlestown; and on Wednesday last he made an Attempt to kill himself by cutting his Throat, but his Knife being very small he did not fully accomplish his Design; the Wound was dressed, and Care taken to prevent any further Attempt.

As our political Correspondents have been so pressing upon us the Week past, we hope our Readers will excuse our not inserting any News in this Day's Paper; there being no Intelligence, which we imagine they would think worthy their Notice, notwithstanding the Arrivals of the Capts. Bruce and Scott from London---These came out in Company with Capt. Calef, who is hourly expected.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last,
Six Whites. Three Blacks.
Baptis'd in the several Churches, Eleven.

cularly relative to practice. Those discourses made public, would give the world to see whether merit had justice done it, or no. After two or three such exhibitions, the Public could be at no loss to determine who of the medical faculty were the fittest persons to join to that, or any additional committee of the government, for the examination of all future candidates; without which examination, and a proper licence, none should be suffered to presume on the practice.---This would, doubtless, deter men of sense and character, from undertaking the initiation of blockheads at any price: And for their own credit-sake, would engage them to enable those they did pretend to instruct, to do something more than ring a mortar, or wrap a paper secundum artem.

True knowledge has ever been esteemed Truth in the Well; *and so long the chain must be as to reach it, or no water.*-----

Who would pretend to teach a boy the latter parts of arithmetic, suffering him to skip over the rules of Multiplication and Division? Just so ridiculous, infinitely more mischievous: the common education in Physic. In repairing time-pieces, or any complex machines, the knowledge of all the parts, their relations to, and operations on each other, is supposed thoroughly known to the workman. It is therefore amazing, the most complex and mysterious machine we know, influenced by all the known laws of nature, and subject to infinite alterations, no otherwise investigable, nor remediable, but by previous knowledge & application of these laws: should be trusted in the hands of persons as ignorant of all the premises, as of the parts and relations of the most distant system in the universe.---Hence the numerous complaints of the sensible and humane, that while no unlicenced person is allowed to bring or defend an action of five pounds value, the most ignorant impostor is suffered to wheedle whomsoever he may devour out of his life: and his widow and orphans out of their estate, unnoticed and unpunished: That the Scientia Divina, *the* Ars longa, *the ever acknowledged most important of the learned professions, should be thus basely prostituted, that it is in a manner become a scandal for a Gentleman to meddle with it. Tell a travelling gentleman there is a clergyman or attorney in the next Room; he expects to find a man of letters and refinement: but inform him of a Doctor, and you stop his enquiry.*

While this province justly boasts the greatest publicity of spirit; and has ever supported the dignity of [illegible] Daniel; she would expect her to behold with some resentment a Professor of Medicine settled upwards of two years at New-York; and the amazing progress making at Philadelphia: much forwarded by the ingenious Doctor Morgan, an ornament to his profession, and blessing to his country. To whose pathetic treatise for ample light on this head, the reader is referred.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be Sold Wholesale or Retail.

Best French Indigo, new Currants per cask, raisins, bohea & hyson tea, refined iron, spices, chests Florence oyl, Poland starch, salt petre, boxes 28 inch London pipes, Young's mustard, allum, copperas, wines in quarter casks, Kippen's snuff, brown sugar, crates phials, a very compleat assortment glass, china and delph ware, japanned ware, mahogony tea chests and tea boards, trays and bottle stands, china bowls, tea kettles and lamps, painted sugar-chests, looking, and in general a fine and fresh assortment groceries.---also,

Blue, red, and striped duffils, 6 to 9 qr. blankets, blue & red bays, rugs, coverlids, striped swanskins, beaver coatings, ozenbrigs, ravens duck, irish linens, flowered mode, callimancoes, tammies, 3-4th and 7-8th garlix, queen stuffs, cambrick, felt hats, paper hangings, coarse and fine broad cloths, shallons, coarse fleecing, pound threads, buckrams, Russia linnen & diaper, womens black taffeta shoes, brocaded ditto, dowlas, forrest cloth, scarlet knapt coatings, mens hose silk & gartered handkerchiefs, pins, No. 4 & 12. a neat assortment of gilt walnut frame looking and chimney glasses, gilt buttons per double gross, cutlary ware, very cheap for Cash.

By Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

THE Feast of St. JOHN *the Evangelist*, will be celebrated by the *Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted* MASONS of St. ANDREW's Lodge, at their Hall, at the *Masons-Arms*, on Monday *December* 29th

☞ Dinner at Two o'Clock.

N. B. Tickets to be had of Brothers *Edward Proctor*, and *John Symmes*, and at *Mason's Hall*.

A handsome second-hand Dutch SLEY to be sold cheap for Cash: inquire at *Kneeland* and *Adam's* Printing-Office, next to the Treasurer's, in Milk-street.

Thomas Gray

IS Removed from the Warehouse he has lately improved, to one of the new Stores, belonging to *William Phillips* Esq; by *Oliver's* Dock---Where he has to sell BOHEA TEA by the Chest, &c. &c.

For Charlestown, South-Carolina,

THE BRIG *Tristram, David Shand*, Master, now lying at *Minot's* T, will sail in Ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Samuel Hughes*, at his store next to Captain *Grosvenor's* in King Street, or the Master on Board.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a Vessel of the following Dimensions, viz. [illegible] Feet Keel, [illegible] Feet Beam, [illegible] Feet Depth in the Hold, [illegible] Tons Burthen, or thereabouts, now on the Stocks at *Dorchester*-Neck, and may be launched in the Spring. Enquire of the Subscriber on the Premises.

Joseph Tolman.

Pen Knives---Table Knives and Forks---Scissors---Razors---Paper Snuff Boxes---neat Tooth Pick Cases---Steel Watch Chains---Watch Seals, Keys and Hooks---Silver and Bath Metal Thimbles---Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c.

A good Assortment of Sconce and other Looking Glasses.

Choice Bohea Tea---Chocolate---Spices---best Indigo, &c.---Lynn Shoes, &c.

Dutch Brushes in Setts---Crutch Brooms, round ditto, Carpet ditto,---Hearth Brushes, Cloaths ditto, Scrubbing and Shoe ditto.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land, with a Shop well situated for Business, in the Forestreet, near the Head of *Trade's* Wharff: Said House is in very good Repair, has three Rooms on a Floor, and an Out Kitchen, and good Water, a good Cellar and Yard, and several other good Accommodations: Enquire at said House.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Clarke,

At his Store near the Long-Wharff;

Best English Loaf-Sugar, single, middle and treble refined; *Philadelphia* Flour and Bart Iron; *Halifax* Mackrel, and choice French Prize Indigo, at the lowest Price.

STrayed from the Pasture at Fort Hill, the Beginning of *November*, a large black Horse, about Fifteen or Sixteen Hands high, four Years old, had a Star on his Forehead---Whoever shall take up said Horse, so that the Subscriber (living near said Hill) may have him again shall be well rewarded for their Trouble with necessary Charges paid

OLIVER WISWALL.

. Persons that have Accpts still open with the Estate of *Joseph* : of *Newbury Port*, deceas'd, are once more ſettle the ſame; and thoſe that are indebtEſtate are alſo deſired to make immediate without further Notice from

ry Port, Joanna & Woodbridge Cottle,
1766. (Adminiſtrators.

up at *Dorcheſter*-Neck, a ago, a Moſes Boat. The Owner may have y applying to *Edward Blake*, at the South eſton.

en laſt Night from out of p at the North End, a Pair of Copper Scales, Chains inſtead of Strings: Said Scales will a Pint each.---Alſo ſtolen out of the ſame t 7 or 8 Months ago, a Neſt of Braſs If any Perſon has bought them already, ſcover the Thief or Thieves, or give Infor- the Printers, ſo that the Owner may have n, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. *Dec* 11.

ery neat Booby-Hutch, to old cheap for Cash; inquire of Edes & Gill.

iven for FLAX-SEED, by *Clarke Lewis*, juſt below the Town-Pump in Boſton.

the Subſcribers being ap-
inted Commiſſioners by the Honorable Samuel Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County x, to receive and examine the Claims of the itors to the Eſtate of Mr. Richard Sutton, ſhuſtown, Leather-Dreſſer, deceas'd, repreſent; and ſix Months being allowed for Hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend at the Houſe of Captain Nathan Adams, wn, Innholder, on the firſt Monday of Ja- and the firſt Monday of the four following 3 to 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon of each Day.
. Dec. Caleb Call, } Com-
766. Richard Devens, } miſſ.

reas the Proprietors of new Township called Lebanon, *lying at* Berwick, *in the County of York, have at* Meetings regularly called and held for Voted *to raiſe ſeveral Sums of Money* bts in ſaid Township for the Settlement of the Goſpel, and other neceſſary Charges ging forward the Settlement of ſaid Town- hers being a Number of ſaid Proprietors lected to pay the Sums due on their reſ-), notwithſtanding they have been duly re- ed

ſe therefore are to give Notice, That ſo much of their reſpective Rights will be Sold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. *John Lord*, Innholder in *Berwick*, on Monday the 5th Day of *January* next, at 3 o'Clock Afternoon, as will raiſe Money enough to pay the ſame, and Coſt of Advertiſing, unleſs prevented by the ſame being paid to the Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors.

The original Proprietors Names, and the Sum due on their reſpective Rights, are as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Benjamin Lilly	3	13	3	*Thomas Kibbie*	3	18	0
Joseph Hayward	3	0	0	*John Stevens*	4	19	8
James Parker	3	18	0	*Elijah Plaiſted Eſq;*	3	11	8
Zebedee Chandler	3	0	0	*John Hodſdon*	3	9	0
Nathan Blodget	3	0	0	*Daniel Smith*	3	0	0
Thomas Butler	1	10	0	*John Full*	3	0	0
Stephen Hardiſon	7	2	1	*Capt Jos Brewer*	7	17	3

Berwick, Nov. 19, 1766 *Thos Wedgwood* } Committee.
John Lord. } &c.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,